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SOVIET PLANTS TO EXPAND TRACTOR OUTPUT

PLAN INCREASED PRODUCTION OF TRACTORS, TRACTOR DEVICES -- Moscow, Avtomobil'naya  
i Traktornaya Promyshlennost', Nov 53

The decrees of the Central Committee of the CPSU on increasing agricultural  
output call for a sharp increase in tractor production.

The Ministry of Machine Building USSR must organize mass production of  
agricultural machines for potato and other vegetable crops. Among these  
machines are: the SKG-4 four-row checkrow potato planter, the KON-2.8P  
four-row cultivator and hiller, the KRN-2.8 cultivator and fertilizer, the  
SON-2.8 vegetable planter, the NW-0.3 universal loader, and others.

The above-named machines are used with the KhTZ, Universal, and Belarus'  
wheel tractors and the KDP-35 crawler tractor with a compression ignition  
engine.

In 1953, tractor-building plants must produce 1,500 KDP-35 tractors, 300  
Universal tractors, and 800 KhTZ-7 tractors in excess of 1953 production plans.

In 1954, 49,000 row-crop tractors must be produced, and in 1955, 69,000.

The KhTZ-7, Belarus', and Universal-2 tractors are being equipped with  
hydraulic power lifts. Beginning with the third quarter 1954, the KDP-35 will  
be equipped with a hydraulic power lift.

The Minsk Tractor Plant, which has begun the production of Belarus' tractors,  
will also produce hydraulic power lifts for KDP-35 tractors.

A new speed-reducing unit for the Belarus' and KDP-35 tractors is being  
developed and tested. The Minsk and Lipetsk tractor plants will mass produce  
these speed-reducing units, which will permit operation at 0.5-2.5 kilometers  
per hour.

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Powers drive units and power take-off shafts are series produced by tractor plants. The increased number of farm machines will require a 200-300 percent increase in the production of power drive units and power take-off shafts.

Checkrow planting of potato crops must be done in a very straight line. Special sighting devices for installation on tractors must be developed.

A power drive for the power take-off of the KDP-35 and Universal tractors has not been developed as yet. Design of a power drive for the Belarus' and KhTZ-7 tractors has been developed but not tested.

Designers of agricultural machines and designers of tractors do not make efforts to design matched equipment. It is essential that the work of these two closely allied branches of industry be coordinated.

In 1954, the task of designing and producing a model of a self-propelled chassis must be completed. This chassis should be suitable for all machines used in growing of cotton, corn, and sugar beet.

The Vladimir Tractor Plant must withdraw from production the Universal tractor, which is obsolete in many respects, and organize the production of the 24-horsepower VTZ-T24 tractor equipped with a compression ignition engine and low-pressure balloon tires.

The Khar'kov Tractor Plant must organize the mass production of a compression ignition engine for the KhTZ-7 tractor, which is now equipped with a gasoline engine.

The Rubtsovsk Altay Tractor Plant has designed a 70-horsepower crawler tractor equipped with a compression ignition engine. The second series of state tests of the crawler tractor will be held in 1954. In 1954, the plant must complete the design of the DT-55 tractor, which is intended for use on swampy ground.

The Stalingrad Tractor Plant must complete designs of the GT-58 gas-generator tractor and the DT-57 tractor for use on steep slopes.

Gosplan USSR and the Ministry of Machine Building USSR are charged with allocating large sums in their 1954-1955 plans for completion of tractor building plants. The completion of plants includes the construction of basic and auxiliary shops, and fully equipping laboratories and experimental shops.

PROGRESS AT SOVIET TRACTOR BUILDING PLANTS -- Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znanya, 19 Nov 53

The Stalingrad, Khar'kov, and Chelyabinsk tractor plants were the first three built during the prewar Five-Year Plans.

The Rubtsovsk Altay, Lipetsk, and Vladimir tractor plants were built during World War II.

The Minsk Tractor Plant was built during the postwar period. The Stalingrad and Khar'kov plants were reconstructed during the same period.

Tractor builders have achieved great successes in improving the quality of tractors and increasing the quantity of production. During the past 3 years, labor productivity has increased 33 percent, while production cost of the DT-54 tractor was reduced 20 percent, of the KD-35 tractor, 30 percent, and of the Universal tractor, 19 percent.

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The Lipetsk Tractor Plant is producing KDP-35 crawler tractors. The KDP-35 tractor can be equipped with either a narrow or wide track.

During 1954 and 1955, a number of agricultural machines will be produced for work with the 12-horsepower KhTZ-7 tractor.

Production plans of the Vladimir Tractor Plant call for an increase in the output of Universal tractors. The SKhM-48 cotton picker is designed for use with the Universal-2 tractor. Many new designs of agricultural machines have been developed for use with Universal tractors, such as the four-row checkrow potato planter, a universal loader, the NT-2 manure spreader, and others.

In order to meet increased production plans, tractor building plants must utilize all production reserves.

Lately, the work at the Stalingrad Tractor Plant has improved. The plant has pledged to fulfill its production plan for tractors ahead of schedule, to exceed the yearly production plan for spare parts by one million rubles, and to lower the number of rejected items during the fourth quarter 1953 by 30 percent.

A good example of what can be achieved by proper use of production reserves is afforded by the Khar'kov Tractor Assembly Plant. Since September 1953, the output of KhTZ-7 tractors has increased 50 percent, and in 1954 the increase will be doubled. The personnel of the plant has pledged to exceed its 1953 production plan for KhTZ-7 tractors by 1,000. On 23 October 1953, the plant had already completed its November 1953 production plan for KhTZ-7 tractors. The Khar'kov Tractor Plant, which produces most of the parts for the KhTZ-7 tractor, has been of great aid in assisting the Khar'kov Tractor Assembly Plant to exceed its production plans.-- P. Parfenov, chief, Main Administration of the Tractor Industry, Ministry of Machine Building USSR

REJECTS CAUSE HEAVY LOSSES -- Moscow, Sovetskiye Profsoyuzy, No 3, Nov 53

The output of tractors in 1954, as compared to production plans in 1953, will be 7 times greater at the Lipetsk Tractor Plant, 4 times greater at the Minsk Tractor Plant, and 2 times greater at the Khar'kov Tractor Assembly Plant.

In the first 9 months of 1953, the Khar'kov Tractor Plant exceeded its production plan for all items by 3.7 percent. The plant's production of consumer goods was 26.9 percent greater than planned. The plant produced 1,600,000 rubles' worth of spare parts above the plan and made an additional profit of 4,700,000 rubles by lowering production costs.

However, many plants of Glavtraktoroprom (Main Administration of the Tractor Industry) are turning out too many rejects. During the first 8 months of 1953, enterprises of Glavtraktoroprom have suffered a loss of 67.5 millions of rubles due to rejected items. Exceptionally large losses due to rejects were sustained by the Stalingrad Tractor Plant and the Lipetsk Tractor Plant.-- I. Blinov, chairman, Central Committee, Trade Union of the Machine Building Industry

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PLANT EXCEEDS PRODUCTION PLAN FOR TRACTOR ASSEMBLY -- Moscow, Izvestiya,  
25 Nov 53

On 14 November 1953, the Khar'kov Tractor Assembly Plant fulfilled its 1953 production plan for tractor output. The plant's personnel pledged to put out 1,000 additional tractors above the plan by 21 December 1953.

In the first 10 months of 1953, the plant saved 3,100,000 rubles by reducing production costs.

Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 19 Nov 53

The KMTZ-7 tractor, put out by the Khar'kov Tractor Assembly Plant, is equipped with an NS-52-M hydraulic system, a power take-off, and a driving pulley.

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